

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 13, 1999 at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be authorized to meet for a hearing on the Nomination of Richard McGahey during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 13, 1999, at 10 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE OVERSIGHT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice Oversight, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 13, 1999 at 2 p.m. to hold a hearing in room 226, Senate Dirksen Office Building, on: "The Clinton Justice Department's Refusal to Enforce the Law on Voluntary Confessions."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON FORESTS AND PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Forests & Public Land Management of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 13, for purposes of conducting a hearing Subcommittee on Forests & Public Lands Management hearing which is scheduled to begin at 2:30 p.m. The purpose of this oversight hearing is to receive testimony on fire preparedness on public lands. Specifically, what actions the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service are taking to prepare for the fire season; whether the agencies are informing the public about these plans; and ongoing research related to wildlife and fire suppression activities.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### NATIONAL POLICE WEEK

• Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I rise today to honor those police officers who devotedly and selflessly work to protect and serve the public on a daily basis. I also pay special tribute to those men and women who have given their lives in the line of duty.

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation data, 138 law enforcement officers lost their lives while protecting our communities across Amer-

ica in 1998. Of this total, 61 law enforcement officers were slain in the line of duty. Our Capitol community was tragically affected last July when Capitol Police Officer Jacob Chestnut and Special Agent John Gibson were mortally wounded while they upheld their sworn duty to protect visitors, staff and Members of Congress.

All Americans should keep alive the memory of these two brave and heroic men, and recognize the contributions of the countless other law enforcement officers who have either been slain or disabled while performing their duties. For these reasons I am a proud cosponsor of S. Res. 22, which designates May 15, 1999, as "National Peace Officers Memorial Day."

Mr. President, during this week of poignant ceremonies, Minnesota remembers Corporal Timothy Bowe of the Minnesota State Patrol who was murdered while assisting the Chisago County Sheriff Department on June 7, 1997. Last year, Corporal Bowe's name was added to the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial. Corporal Bowe was a devoted husband, father, trooper, and friend. More importantly, Corporal Timothy Bowe was a true Minnesota hero. This week, Corporal Bowe's name will be joined on the memorial by 155 other law enforcement officers who were killed in the line of duty.

Sadly, in our society today, unless we are personally affected by violence or disorder, we often do not realize the dedication of our law enforcement officers, and the sacrifices they make to keep our communities safe. "National Police Week" is an important time for all Americans to recognize the role law enforcement officers play in safeguarding the rights and freedoms we all enjoy daily and give thanks for their countless hours of service.

Mr. President, we owe a debt of gratitude not only to the slain officers who served their communities so courageously by preserving law and order, but also to their families, who have lost a spouse, parent or child. Our law enforcement officers are heroes and we must never forget their contributions and sacrifices—during "National Police Week," they are well remembered.●

#### RETIREMENT OF TREASURY SECRETARY RUBIN

• Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to share with my colleagues a few thoughts on the announcement that Treasury Secretary Rubin will be leaving his job in July.

It is hard to believe how far we have come in the six and a half years of Bob Rubin's tenure at the Treasury Department. Our most fundamental ideas of how the world works—at least the world of economics and finance—have been transformed during his leadership of President Clinton's economic team.

In our domestic finances, Mr. President, we have gone from a generation of seemingly intractable federal defi-

cits to a new era of budget surpluses. It turns out that it is no easier to make budget policy now than it was before—in fact, it is probably harder. But the federal government is paying its own way now, and the payoff in the private economy—strong growth, low and stable interest rates, international confidence in the dollar—are there for everyone to see.

As someone who came to the Senate over a quarter of a century ago, I can tell my colleagues that there has been no more fundamental change in the way we do business around here.

And virtually everyone agrees that Bob Rubin's influence was the deciding factor in this Administration's successful fight to restore balance and responsibility to our federal budget. If that were his only legacy, it would put him in the pantheon of our greatest Treasury Secretaries.

But Bob Rubin has left his mark on the international economy as well. The United States—restored to its historic role as the strongest and most influential economy in the world—was the indispensable leader during the financial crisis that shook international markets in the last two years. And it was Secretary Rubin's credibility that was on the line as international financial institutions like the IMF scrambled to meet the first financial crisis of the new global economy.

Because he knew what key financial markets needed to see and hear from policy makers—and because he knew the strengths and the weaknesses of those markets first hand—his guidance was the essential ingredient that contained the damage from that crisis.

Today, in the calm after the storm, there is still a lot of rebuilding to do—and too much troubling weakness in too many economies to say that the crisis is over. But it is not too early to say that the crisis was a direct challenge America's leadership in the world's economy, and Bob Rubin kept us on top.

I might add that among the many facets of that financial crisis, Secretary Rubin had to invest his considerable energy, skills, and reputation to get this Congress to provide the funds necessary for the IMF to do its job. If they gave medals in his line of work, Mr. President, he would have one for that campaign, too.

Robert Rubin was the recognized leader—with all of the heat that can come in that position—in two of the biggest economy stories of this decade: the battle against the deficit and the global financial crisis. His decisiveness, clarity of purpose, and calm persistence made a difference in this history of our time.

I noticed, Mr. President, that the financial markets genuflected yesterday at the news of Secretary Rubin's impending departure. They dipped for a while at the initial disappointment, but inevitably they recovered because his replacement is an equally formidable—and tested—veteran of those